

Expanding Industry in Wisconsin

A Guide to Meeting Air Quality Requirements

PUBL-AM-055

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**Prepared by
State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources**

**in cooperation with
Department of Commerce
Wisconsin Economic Development Association**

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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for your interest in Wisconsin's air resource. Expanding Industry in Wisconsin describes how a company planning to locate or expand in Wisconsin can obtain an air pollution control construction permit from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). We hope this overview will provide companies and others involved in economic development with a better understanding of Wisconsin's air quality requirements so that unnecessary delays can be prevented. This guide includes a step-by-step flow chart in Appendix A which illustrates the process for obtaining a construction permit. Because of the size, location, type of source, or other factors, some construction proposals will not need to go through all the steps in order to obtain a construction permit. And of course not all projects will even need a construction permit. **If an air pollution control construction permit is required, it must be obtained prior to commencing construction, modification, reconstruction, relocation, or replacement of a facility capable of emitting air pollutants.**

The legal requirements outlined in this booklet are found in the Wisconsin Statutes (sections 285.01 to 285.87) and Chapters NR 400 to NR 499 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. A good place to begin is Chapter NR 406, which is about five pages long and explains when a construction permit is needed. To order copies please refer to Appendix F.

Because regulations for air pollution control are often complex and technical, companies are encouraged to read this document and to contact DNR's air management staff for additional guidance. See page 5 for addresses and phone numbers of DNR air program offices.

NOTICE

This document is a summary of the construction permit review process, and every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy. However, the air pollution permitting process is governed by state statutes and the administrative code. In case of any inconsistency between this summary and the laws, the laws govern.

PENALTIES

Section 285.60, Wisconsin Statutes, and Section NR 406.04, Wisconsin Administrative Code, require each new, modified, reconstructed, replaced or relocated stationary air pollution source to have an air pollution control construction permit from the Department of Natural Resources unless the source is exempt. **The construction permit must be obtained prior to commencing construction, modification, reconstruction, relocation or replacement of the source. Commencing construction includes, but is not limited to, site clearance, grading, dredging, or landfilling.** Any person who violates these sections or any permit or special order issued under these sections can be subject to forfeitures of not less than \$10 or more than \$25,000 for each violation. Each day of continued violation is a separate offense. In addition any person who intentionally commits an act that violates, or fails to perform an act required by these sections, or any permit issued or any special order can be subject to a fine of not more than \$25,000 per day of violation or imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both.

What is the difference between a construction permit and an operation permit?

All new, modified, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced air pollutant sources which are not exempt from construction permit requirements under ch. NR 406, Wisconsin Administrative Code are required to obtain a construction permit prior to commencing construction. These same sources, unless they are exempt from operation permit requirements under Ch NR 407, Wisconsin Administrative Code, are required to file an operation permit application at the same time they file a construction permit

application. Both the construction permit and the operation permit outline all the air pollution requirements that apply to a source. These requirements include emission limits and operating conditions to ensure that the source is in compliance with state and federal air pollution rules.

The construction permit allows a company to build, initially operate and test the source. The construction permit will expire after 18 months and can have one 18 month extension unless the permit specifies otherwise. Prior to the expiration of the construction permit the company must have a complete operation permit on file so that it can continue to operate the source under the operation permit application shield. The source may not operate after the construction permit expires unless there is a complete and timely operation permit on file.

The operation permit allows the company to operate the source consistent with the requirements set forth in the operation permit. The operation permit is valid for up to 5 years and may be renewed.

The construction permit and the operation permit are processed concurrently. The construction permit application forms are the same forms required for the operation permit and do not need to be submitted twice. Wisconsin considers the initial application to be an application for both the construction permit and the operation permit. The preliminary review, the public notice and any hearing are for both the construction permit and the operation permit. At the end of the comment period and after any hearing a final determination is made on the application. If the final decision is to approve the application then a construction permit is issued. An operation permit is not issued at this time. After the source is constructed and all the compliance tests are completed, the source should submit to the Department permit application form 4530-100, the appropriate compliance demonstration forms (4530-118 through 4530-125), the appropriate compliance certification forms (4530-130 through 4530-133), and form 4530-134. Seven months prior to the expiration of the construction permit the Department will send the permittee a letter of reminder that the construction permit is about to expire. With the timely receipt of complete forms the operation permit application will be considered complete and the source will be covered by the application shield.

The Department will then either issue the operation permit or, if the facility wide operation permit has not been issued, it will probably be processed with the facility wide operation permit unless there is some reason why it should be issued sooner.

How long does it take to get a construction permit?

When an initial application contains all the information that is needed, DNR has issued a major source construction permit in 130 days, on average. Because the time needed to review the application depends significantly on its initial completeness, a pre-application meeting with representatives of the Department's Air Program is encouraged. The permitting process can be speeded up by about two weeks if the applicant agrees to publish the necessary notice for a 30 day public comment period. (State statutes require the review process to include a public comment period and, if warranted, a public hearing.) In addition, the applicant may make a written request for an expedited review. There is an extra fee for this service (Appendix E) to pay for the overtime required to process the expedited application.

Once DNR receives a **complete application**, an air management permit reviewer examines the application to quantify emissions of pollutants, identify applicable emission limitations and analyze the effect of the project on ambient air quality and ensure that the proposal will comply with the applicable laws. The Department then makes a preliminary determination as to whether or not the application can be approved. This must occur within 30 days for a minor source or 120 days for a major source. A

mandatory, 30-day public comment period follows the issuance of the preliminary determination. If there is significant public interest, the DNR may hold a hearing on the application. The hearing must be held within 60 days of the end of the 30-day public comment period.

The DNR has up to 60 days after the close of the comment period or the public hearing to issue or deny a construction permit. This time period may be extended if compliance with Wisconsin's Environmental Policy Act governing environmental assessments and impact statements (Sec. 1.11, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code) requires more time.

There are three phases in processing air pollution control construction permit applications:

- I. Submittal of Complete Application and Exemption Determination
- II. Department Review and Preliminary Determination
- III. Public Comment and Final Determination

Each phase will be discussed using the flow charts in Appendix A. The letters and numbers on the flow charts refer to the following outline. Steps taken by the applicant are flagged with an asterisk.

I. Submittal of Complete Application and Exemption Determination

- A.* Companies wishing to construct, modify, replace, reconstruct or relocate an air contaminant source may contact any of the DNR offices listed on page 5 for guidance and a package of application forms.

An electronic permit application system is available on DOS, Windows, and MacIntosh platforms.

Software requirements are as follows:

	DOS	Windows	MacIntosh
Minimum Version	3.3	3.1	7.1
Monitor	VGA	VGA	VGA
RAM	510 KBytes executable	8 MBytes	8 MBytes
Available hard disk space	5 MBytes	6 MBytes	6 MBytes

If you would like to use the electronic application system to file your application, call the Department at (608) 266-7718, and the software will be sent to you.

- B.* Complete the appropriate forms (listed in Appendix H) for each air pollution source you propose to construct, modify, reconstruct, relocate, or replace. Fill out only those forms which apply to your project according to the instructions on the backs of the forms.
- C.* Submit the application, including plans and specifications, to the Department's Central office in Madison or to the regional office for the area in which the source is to be located (addresses on page 5, map on page 6). The permit application must be accompanied by a \$1,000 check made payable to "Department of Natural Resources". The \$1,000 will be refunded if the source is determined to be exempt.
- 1.* Along with the original application please submit the following number of copies:
- a.* for a minor source submit one extra copy; or
 - b.* for a major source submit 3 extra copies; or
 - c.* for a source requiring an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) [see (5) below] submit 5 extra copies; or
 - d.* for a source with a capacity to generate electricity at 20 or more megawatts submit 6 extra copies.
- D. Once the Department receives the application, the official copy is kept at the Bureau of Air Management in Madison. Working copies are routed to or retained by the regional office.
1. The DNR has 20 days to see if the application is complete enough to determine if a permit is required and to request additional information.
 2. Using Chapter NR 406, Wisconsin Administrative Code, DNR determines if a construction permit is required.
 3. If no permit is required, the DNR sends a letter notifying the source that construction may proceed as proposed in the application and refunds the \$1,000 application fee.
 4. If a permit is required and the application is complete, the DNR verifies emissions calculations and assesses the impact on air quality.
- 5.* To comply with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA), some sources are subject to a formal analysis of environmental impact. This assessment is required for sources of hazardous pollutants or sources emitting specific amounts of nonhazardous pollutants. The analysis is done by the Department and the applicant by completing an Environmental Assessment (EA) required by Chapter NR 150, Wisconsin Administrative Code. Through this process, the Department determines whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. The Department is required to perform an EIS for regulatory actions involving new electric generating facilities with a capacity of 20 MW or more, new metallic ore refinery intended for commercial production, new or expansions to metallic mines, and new hazardous waste disposal facilities, per s. NR 150.03(8), Wis. Adm. Code. The Environmental Policy Act prohibits the issuance of an air pollution permit until the Department satisfies all WEPA requirements associated with the permit application.

Air Program Addresses And Phone

Numbers To Call With Your Questions

REGION OFFICES

Northern Region

Department of Natural Resources
810 W. Maple Street
Spooner, WI 54801
Telephone (715) 635-4068
Fax (715) 635-4105

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 818
Rhineland, WI 54501
Telephone (715) 365-8958
Fax (715) 365-8932

West Central Region

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001
Telephone (715) 839-3756
Fax (715) 839-6076

Northeast Region

Department of Natural Resources
1125 N. Military Avenue
P.O. Box 10448
Green Bay, WI 54307
Telephone (414) 492-5880
Fax (414) 492-5913

Southeast Region

Department of Natural Resources
2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.
P.O. Box 12436
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Telephone: (414) 263-8512
Fax (414) 263-8483

South Central Region

Department of Natural Resources
2801 Coho Street
Madison, WI 53711
Telephone (608) 273-5603
Fax (608) 273-5610

Central Office

Department of Natural Resources

101 South Webster St.
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921
Telephone (608) 266-7718
Fax (608) 267-0560

OFFICES

Department of Natural Resources

Baldwin Air Program

Suite 104

990 Hillcrest

Baldwin, WI 54002

Telephone (715) 684-2914

Fax (715) 684-2393

Department of Natural Resources

LaCrosse Air Program

3550 Mormon Coulee Road

Room 104

LaCrosse, WI 54601

Telephone (608) 785-9000

Fax (608) 785-9990

Department of Natural Resources

Oshkosh Air Program

905 Bayshore Drive

Box 2565

Oshkosh, WI 54903

Telephone (414) 424-7884

Fax (414) 424-4404

Department of Natural Resources

Superior Air Program

1705 Tower Avenue

Superior, WI 54880

Telephone (715) 392-7988

Fax (715) 392-7993

Department of Natural Resources

Wausau Air Program

5301 Rib Mountain Drive

Wausau, WI 54401

Telephone (715) 359-4522

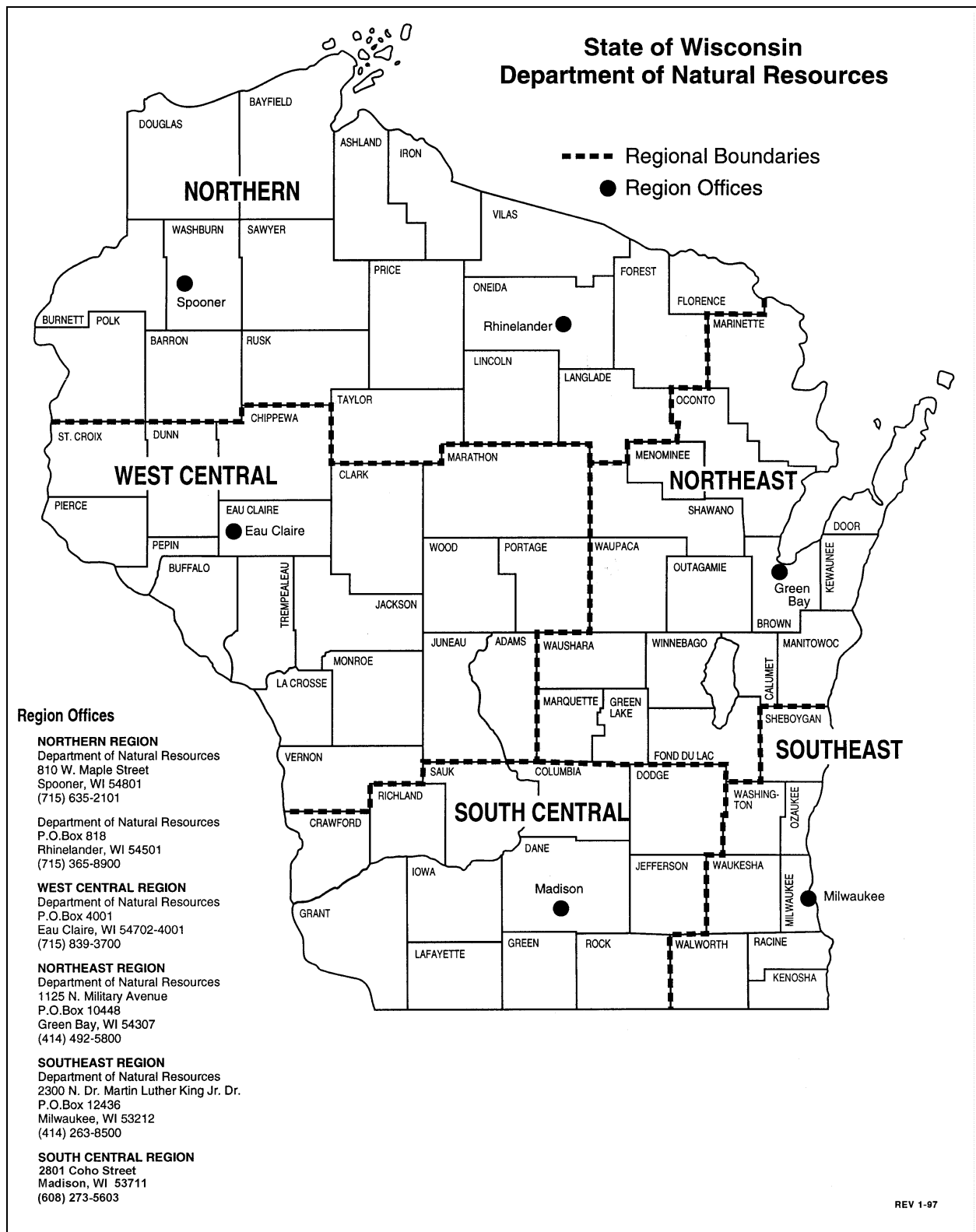
Fax (715) 355-5253

Department of Natural Resources

Wisconsin Rapids Air Program

473 Griffith Avenue

Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494-7859



II. Department Review and Preliminary Determination

A. For construction permits a source is defined to be one of the following:

1. Attainment area major source
2. Attainment area minor source
3. Nonattainment area major source
4. Nonattainment area minor source

Areas are designated attainment or nonattainment for each pollutant independently. With some exceptions, the major or minor status of a source depends on the type and amounts of pollutants emitted. The definition and requirements for attainment areas are addressed in (B) below; and for nonattainment areas in (F).

B. Attainment Area Sources

1. A stationary source is an attainment area major source if:
 - a. It is in an attainment area; and
 - b. Considering federally enforceable air pollution control equipment, it is capable of emitting an air contaminant for which the area is classified attainment as follows (refer also to sec. NR 405.02(22), Wis. Adm. Code):
 - (a) More than 250 tons per year of any air contaminant; or
 - (b) More than 100 tons per year of any air contaminant if the source is of a type listed in Table 1, page 8.
 - (c) For an existing attainment area major source, any modification or new equipment that could result in a **net increase** greater than the significant emission rate listed in Table 2, page 9.
2. If a source located in an attainment area emits less than the criteria of (B-1), then it is an attainment area minor source and will be subject to the less stringent requirements described in (K), page 12.

Requirements for Attainment Area Major Sources. The DNR may issue a construction permit for an attainment area major source if the source meets requirements under (K) and the following:

- C.* Best available control technology (BACT). The source will continuously apply best available control technology for each applicable air contaminant. The applicant shall propose BACT for each affected pollutant.
- D.* Monitoring. When required and prior to beginning construction, the applicant agrees to conduct ambient air quality monitoring specified by the DNR as necessary (up to one year of monitoring) to determine the source's effects on air quality;

E.* Effects on air quality analyzed. As required by the PSD regulations, the BACT analysis, ambient air quality monitoring and source modeling (i.e., analysis of effect on air quality) are the applicant's responsibility and must be included in the construction permit application. The effects on ambient air quality standards and increments (see Appendix C for the list of counties which are affected) resulting from new operation of the source are analyzed. If there is an adverse affect on air quality-related values of any Class I areas, the applicant shall provide an additional impact analysis determination for the source. The source will not adversely affect the air quality related values of any Class I lands.

Table 1

**NAMED SOURCE CATEGORIES UNDER PREVENTION OF
SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) REQUIREMENTS**

-
1. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU/hr heat input
 2. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers)
 3. Kraft pulp mills
 4. Portland cement plants
 5. Primary zinc smelters
 6. Iron and steel mill plants
 7. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants
 8. Primary copper smelters
 9. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day
 10. Hydrofluoric acid plants
 11. Sulfuric acid plants
 12. Nitric acid plants
 13. Petroleum refineries
 14. Lime plants
 15. Phosphate rock processing plants
 16. Coke oven batteries
 17. Sulfur recovery plants
 18. Carbon black plants (furnace process)
 19. Primary lead smelters
 20. Fuel conversion plants
 21. Sintering plants
 22. Secondary metal production plants
 23. Chemical process plants
 24. Fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU/hr heat input
 25. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels
 26. Taconite ore processing plants
 27. Glass fiber processing plants
 28. Charcoal production plants

Reference: Sec. NR 405.02(22), Wis. Adm. Code

In some cases a proposed source for an existing facility may be exempt from full PSD review even though it satisfies the criteria for an attainment area major source modification. Since the PSD regulations are too complex to be addressed in this publication, the applicant should seek guidance from DNR air management staff as early as possible in the project's planning phase.

Table 2

PSD POLLUTANT AND SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATES

Pollutant	Emission Rate (tons per year)
Carbon monoxide	100
Nitrogen oxides	40
Sulfur dioxide	40
Particulate matter	25
PM ₁₀	15
Ozone (VOC)	40 (of VOCs)
Lead	0.60
Mercury	0.10
Fluorides	3.0
Sulfuric acid mist	7.0
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	10
Total reduced sulfur (incl. H ₂ S)	10
Reduced sulfur compounds (incl. H ₂ S)	10
Municipal waste combustor (MWC) acid gases, measured as total sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride.	40
MWC metals, measured as particulate matter	15
MWC organic, measured as total tetra- through octa- chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ (TPY)
CFC's 11, 12, 112, 114 & 115	Any emission rate
Halon's 1211, 1301 & 2402	Any emission rate
Any other pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act	Any emission rate
Each regulated pollutant	Emission rate that causes air impact of 1 ug/m ³ or greater (24-hour basis) in any Class I area located within 10 km of the source.
Reference: Sec. NR 405.04(27), Wis. Adm. Code	

F. Nonattainment Area (NAA) Sources

Appendix D is a list of nonattainment areas in Wisconsin for total suspended particulate, sulfur dioxide and ozone.

1. A stationary source is a nonattainment area major source if:

- a. The source is located in a nonattainment area; and
- b. The source has potential to emit an air contaminant for which the area is nonattainment in the following amounts:

(1)

Nonattainment for Pollutant	Potential to Emit. Tons per Year (TPY)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	> 100 TPY SO ₂
Particulate Matter	> 100 TPY Particulate Matter
Ozone (O ₃) Marginal and Moderate areas	> 100 TPY Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) OR > 100 TPY Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)
Ozone (O ₃) Severe areas	> 25 TPY Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) OR > 25 TPY Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)

(2) For projects at existing nonattainment area major sources, any modification or new equipment that could emit a pollutant for which the area is classified nonattainment at a rate greater than Table 3, page 11, is considered a major modification.

2. If a source in a nonattainment area does not meet the above criteria in (F-1)b, then it is a nonattainment area minor source and will be subject to the less stringent requirements set forth in (K), page 12

Requirements for nonattainment area major sources. In general, DNR may approve the application for a nonattainment area major source construction permit if the source meets the requirements under (K) and the following:

G. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). The source will attain the lowest achievable emission rate, which is that rate of emission reflecting the more stringent of the following:

1. the most stringent emission limitation contained in the air pollution regulatory program of any State for this class or source category, unless an applicant for a permit demonstrates that these limitations are not achievable; or
2. the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by the class or source category

- H. Applicant's other major sources meet or are on schedule to meet requirements. All other nonattainment area major sources and attainment area major sources in Wisconsin which are owned or operated by the permit applicant meet or are on schedule to meet the requirements of ss. 285.01 to 285.87 and 299.15, Wisconsin Statutes and rules promulgated under those sections.

Table 3

NONATTAINMENT AREA SIGNIFICANT NET EMISSION
INCREASE RATES FOR MAJOR MODIFICATIONS

Pollutant Emitted by the Source	Emission Rate (tons per year)
Carbon monoxide	100
Nitrogen oxides	40
Sulfur dioxide*	40
Total suspended particulate*	25
PM ₁₀	15
Ozone*	40 (VOCs or NO _x **)
Lead	0.60

* Portions of the State of Wisconsin have nonattainment areas for these pollutants.

** 25 Tons per year in severe nonattainment areas

Reference: Sec. NR 408.02(32), Wis. Adm. Code

- I. An existing major source in a nonattainment area must reduce its emissions to offset any increases projected from new construction. The offsets must come from the same air pollutant in the same area. To ensure reasonable progress toward the ambient air quality standard, the reductions must exceed the increases according to the following ratios.

Table 4

OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA OFFSET RATIOS

Ozone Nonattainment Area Classification	VOC or NO _x Offset Ratio
Marginal	1.1 to 1
Moderate	1.15 to 1
Severe	1.3 to 1

For the sulfur dioxide or total suspended particulate (TSP) nonattainment areas of Wisconsin the offset ratio required for a source capable of emitting SO₂ or TSP is at least one to one.
Reference Sec. NR 408.06(4).

- J. Analysis of alternatives. Based on an analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes and environmental control techniques for any NAA major source, the benefits of the

construction or modification of the major source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs.

K. All sources, minor or major, are subject to the following:

1. The source will meet emission limitations and not cause or exacerbate a violation of an air quality standard. The source will meet all applicable emission limitations in Chapters 400 to 499, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and will not cause or exacerbate the violation of an ambient air quality standard or air increment. Some sources may be subject to new source performance standards (NSPS) or national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPS). The DNR also evaluates the utilization of the air resource.
2. Other permits are approvable if the source is operating under an emission reduction option. If the source is operating or seeks to operate under an emission reduction option, the required permit applications for other sources participating in that emission reduction option must be approvable.
3. The source will not preclude the construction of another source.
4. Permit Fees (Appendix E). Along with the preliminary determination will be an estimate of the air permit fee.

L. If any of the requirements are not met, the application is not approvable. By law the Department can process the complete application as submitted and deny the application because it is not approvable. Department staff do in fact notify applicants when an application is not approvable and why it is not approvable. This allows the applicant the opportunity to revise the application so that it may be given preliminary approval. This avoids needless delays in processing construction permit applications. The Department may issue a construction permit with legally enforceable conditions which ensure that the source meets the requirements for approvability.

M. Applicant may submit revised application.

N. If the project is approvable, the Department notifies the applicant of the determination. State Statutes require DNR to prepare an air quality analysis and issue a preliminary determination for minor sources 30 days from the date the Department receives a complete application. The analysis time for major sources is 120 days. For existing sources seeking elective operation permits, the statutory time period is 240 days.

O. Determine whether the air pollution source will affect other states.

P. The DNR notifies the appropriate federal and local agencies and agencies in affected state(s) by sending each a copy of the public notice.

III. Public Comment and Final Determination

- A. The DNR publishes the legal notice for one day in the paper most widely circulated in the area of the proposed location of the source. As an alternative, an applicant may speed up the permitting process (by as much as two weeks) by arranging with the permit reviewer to have the applicant handle the publication of the notice. The notice invites public comments and offers an opportunity to request a public hearing. Any person who desires to comment has 30 days from the date of publication to send in comments.
- B. The DNR may send copies of comments it receives to the applicant, and may request further explanation and documentation. The DNR evaluates the comments to ascertain if there is significant public interest in the project. If a request for a hearing is received and a hearing is warranted, a public hearing may be held. (See (C)).
- C. If significant public interest exists and a public hearing is to be held, the DNR will hold the hearing within 60 days after the end of the public comment period. DNR will publish a notice of the date, time, and location of the public hearing. The DNR will issue or deny the construction permit within 60 days after the close of the hearing.
- D. Prior to making a final determination, the DNR will evaluate any information presented at the hearing which relates to the approvability of the application.
- E. Issue Conditional Construction Permit or Deny Construction Permit

Based on the preliminary determination and on any information introduced during the public comment period or at a public hearing, the Department makes a final determination on whether the criteria for issuing the construction permit will be satisfied, and either denies the permit request or sets conditions so that all criteria will be met, same criteria as in (K).

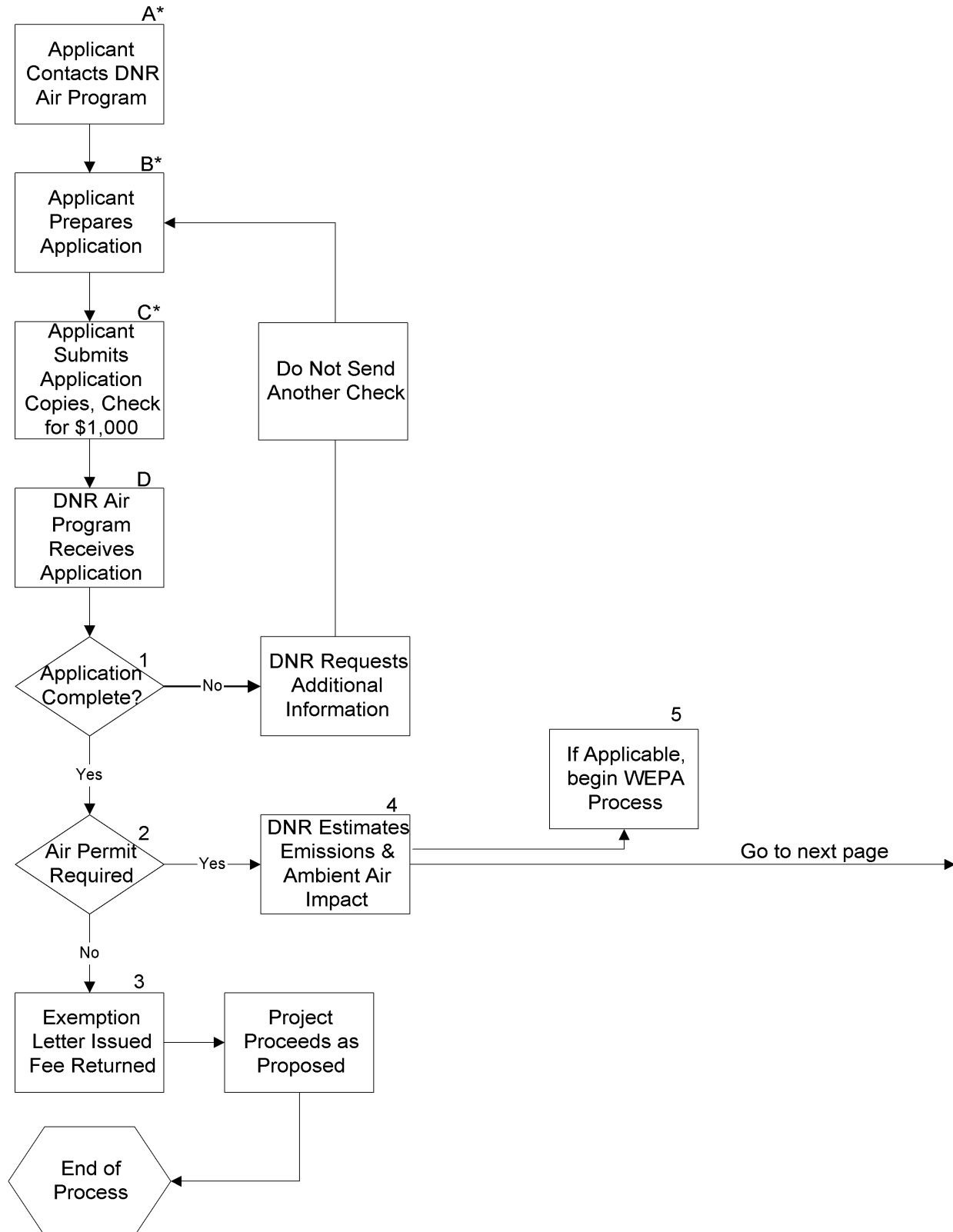
By Statute, the Department has 60 days from the close of the public comment period or public hearing to make its final determination, unless compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA) requires a longer time, see (6). The Department either issues a conditional permit or denies the permit application. Any construction (including site clearance) or modification is prohibited until the applicant receives the construction permit. The permit to commence construction is valid for 18 months. One extension for an additional 18 months may be granted.

- F.* Initial Operation. Operation of the source begins under the terms and conditions of the construction permit. Testing, monitoring, and compliance certification provisions of the construction permit are carried out by the applicant. The results are submitted to the Department.
- G. The Department issues or denies an operation permit within 180 days of receipt of the above information. If the applicant has submitted the required information and the Department fails to act on the operation permit within 180 days, the statutes provide for continued operation of the source until the Department makes its decision.

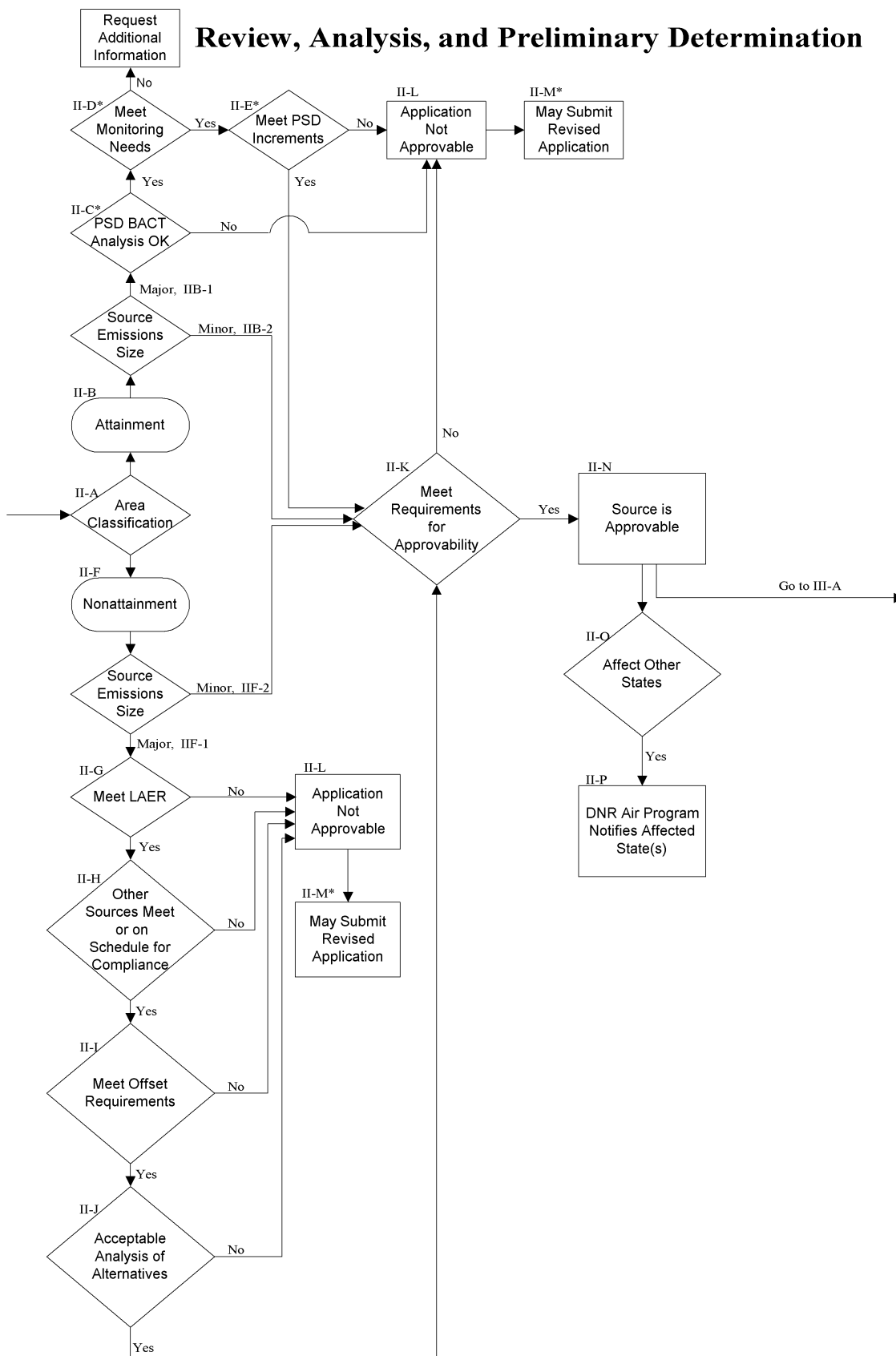
APPENDIX A

CONSTRUCTION PERMITTING PROCESS FLOW CHART

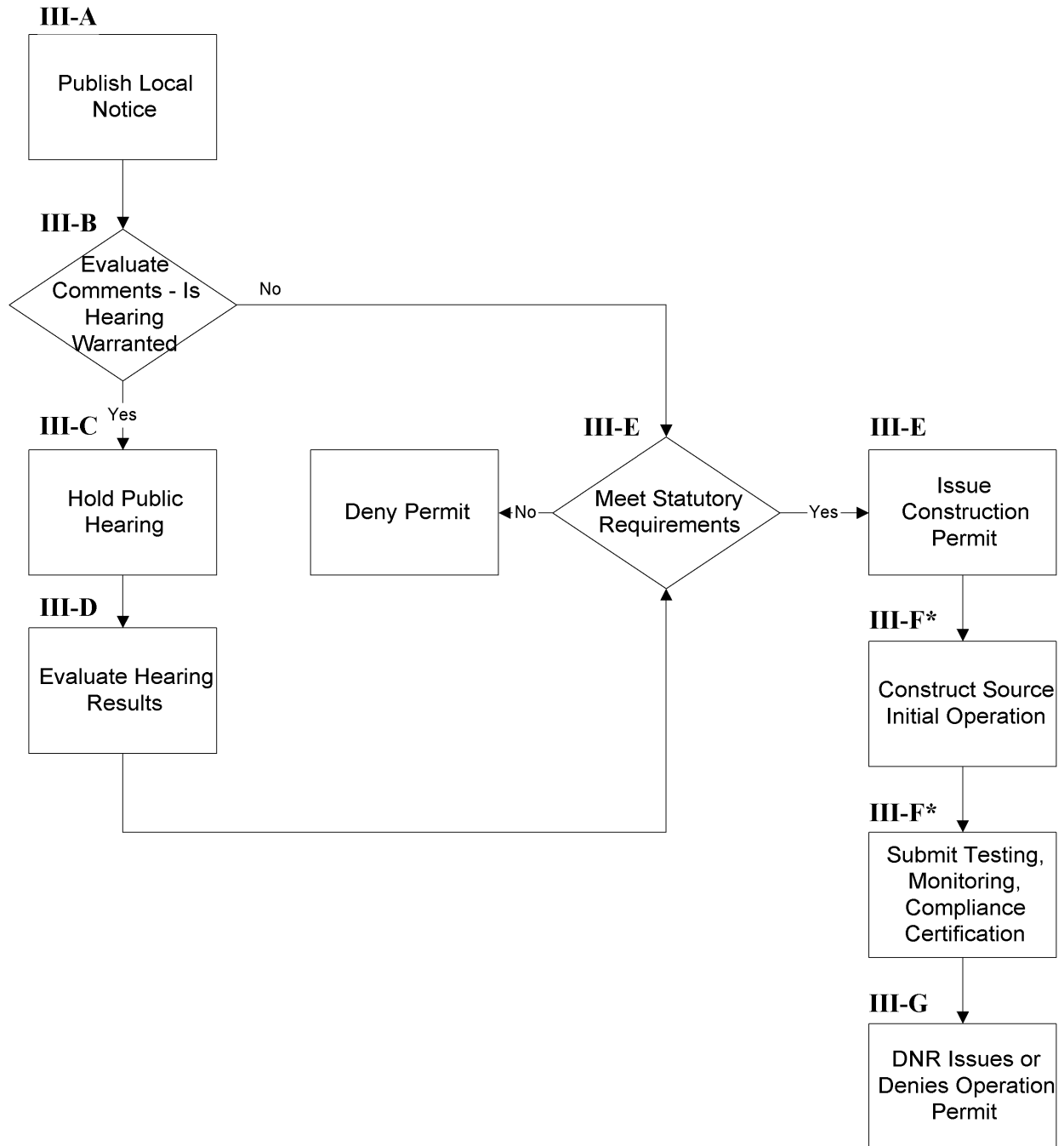
Wisconsin Air Pollution Control Construction Permit Application Process



Review, Analysis, and Preliminary Determination



Public Comment and Final Determination



APPENDIX B

EXEMPTION FROM CONSTRUCTION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW AND MODIFIED SOURCES

Please Note: Even if a construction permit is not required, the source is still subject to all applicable air pollution control requirements (such as emission limits and ambient air quality standards). Also whether or not an air pollution control permit is required, the source is still subject to the applicable requirements of other Bureaus in the Department of Natural Resources, other State agencies, and Federal agencies. It is possible that a construction permit is not required under s. NR 406, W.A.C., but an operation permit is required under s. NR 407, W.A.C. **In this case, the operation permit application must be filed before commencement of construction.**

Procedures to Follow

Each new or modified air contaminant source is required to obtain a construction permit unless it is exempt under ch. NR 406, Wis. Adm. Code. First determine if the source is new or modified according to the definitions at the end of this section.

1. Specific categories of sources exempt under subsection NR 406.04(1).

To determine if the source is exempt under this subsection calculate the capacities of the external combustion furnace, incinerator for solid waste, grain dryer or storage tanks using the maximum design capacity of these sources. To calculate the capacities of painting, coating or printing operations use the actual emissions which the source emits or will emit. Also, sum the emissions of all the new painting or coating operations or graphic arts operations at the facility. No construction permit is required if the source is exempt under this subsection.

2. General category of sources exempt under subsection NR 406.04(2).

If it is not exempt under subsection NR 406.04(1), then determine if the source is exempt under subsection NR 406.04(2). To be exempt under subsection NR 406.04(2) the source must meet all the requirements. The emissions are calculated at the maximum theoretical emission rate at which an air contaminant is emitted from the source.

Maximum theoretical emissions means the quantity of air contaminants that theoretically could be emitted by a stationary source without control devices based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8,760 hours of operation per year. In determining the maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs for a source, the design capacity or maximum production capacity shall include the use of raw materials, coatings and inks with the highest VOC content used in practice by the source.

When an air pollution control device is used in collecting product which is recycled back into the process it is considered to be part of the source. The decision to consider an air pollution control device to be part of the source is made on a case-by-case basis. Please contact the Department regarding your specific process. When the collection device is part of the source, the maximum emission rate of the air contaminant is calculated after the air contaminant exits the air pollution control device. An example of this type of source is a whey dryer in which a multicloner and/or bag house are used to collect product. If the source is exempt under this subsection, then no construction permit is required.

3. Exempt relocations

For the relocation of a source, determine if the source is exempt under s. NR 406.04(5). If the source is exempt under this subsection, then no permit is required.

4. **Exempt replacements**

For replacement of a source, determine if the source is exempt under s. NR 406.04(6). If the source is exempt under this subsection, then no permit is required.

Definitions

The requirement to obtain a construction permit for a new or modified source is given at s. 285.60(1), Wis. Stats.

Indirect Source:

Any stationary source which conveys motor vehicles or which attracts or may attract mobile source activity and thus indirectly causes the emission of any air contaminant. Such indirect sources include, but are not limited to highways and roads; parking facilities; etc. (NR 400.02(47), Wis. Adm. Code).

Modification:

Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of a stationary source that increases the amount of emissions of an air contaminant or that results in the emission of an air contaminant not previously emitted. A modification does not include any changes identified in s. NR 406.04(4).

New Source:

Any new basic emissions unit is considered a new source. A basic emissions unit is the smallest collection of equipment which in combination emits or is capable of emitting any air contaminant.

APPENDIX C

PSD BASELINE

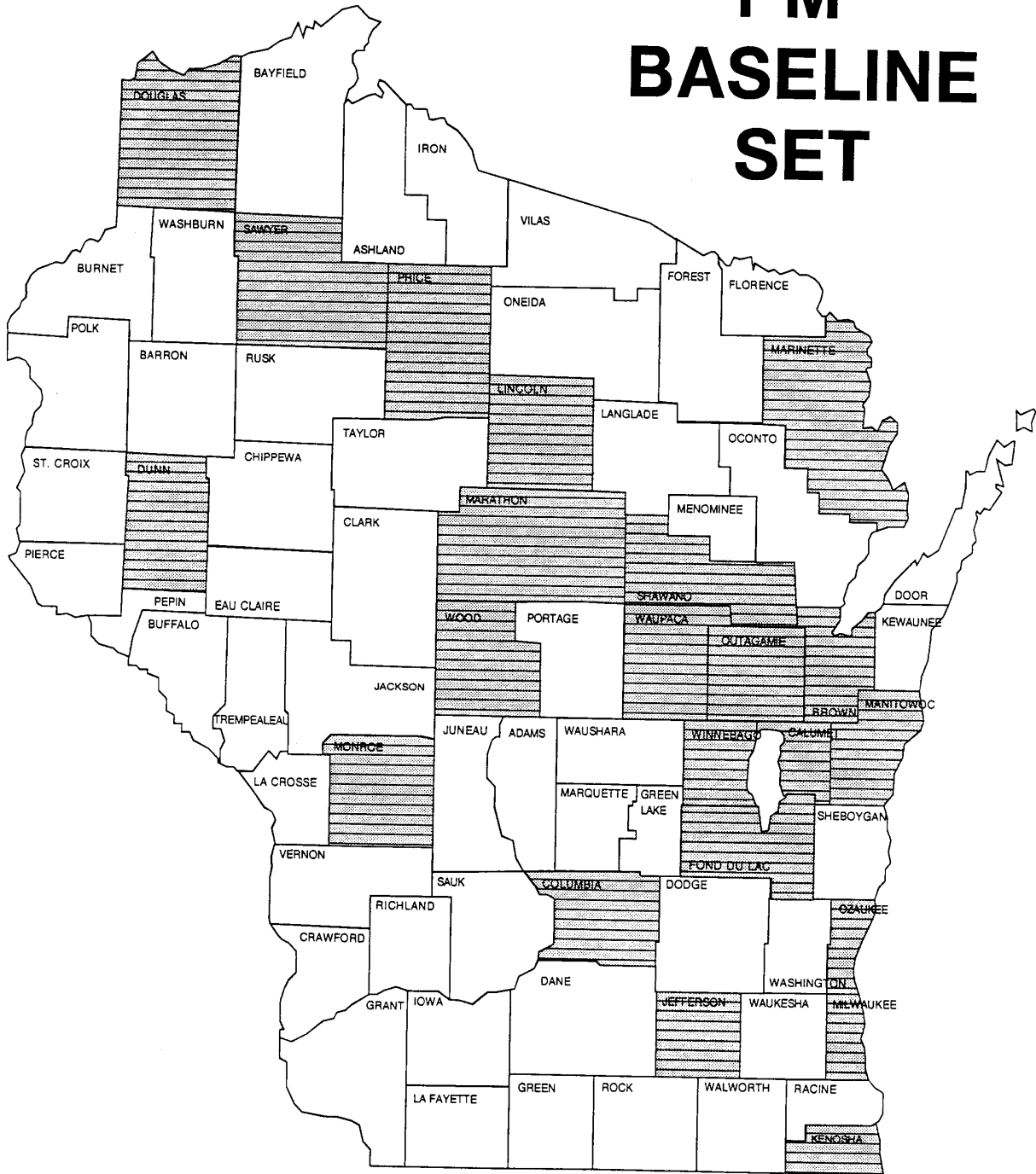
PSD Baseline Dates

The regulations in s. NR 405, Wis. Adm. Code, address the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) in areas of the state designated attainment or unclassified. Ambient Air quality standards and measurements are addressed in s. NR 404, Wis. Adm. Code.

A PSD baseline is set when an application is received for a new major source or modification in a county, or the predicted modeled concentration from a new major source or modification impacts an adjacent county. The ambient air increment is the maximum allowable concentration of an air contaminant above the baseline. Under PSD, it is possible that a new or modified source's operation may be restricted more by the PSD increment consumption limit for PM₁₀, SO₂, and/or NO₂ than by the corresponding national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS).

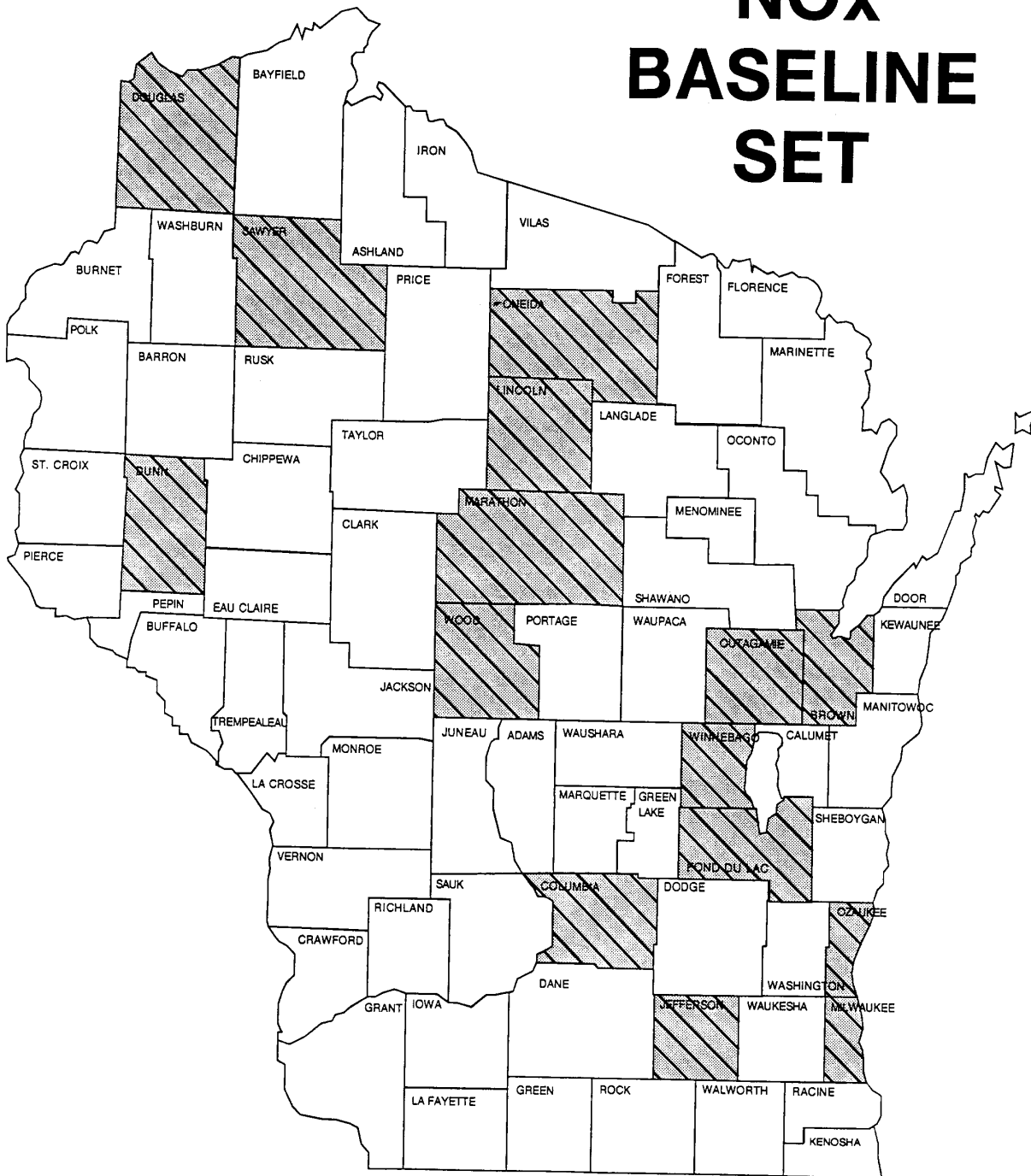
Industries in Wisconsin have already set baselines for some pollutants in some counties. These change frequently so the applicant should contact DNR air management staff for assistance as soon as possible in the application process. The following table shows the Wisconsin counties in which PSD baselines were set as of April 1997.

PM BASELINE SET



8/26/96

NOx BASELINE SET



9/10/96

002 BASELINE SET

A map of Wisconsin showing its 9 counties. The counties are labeled with their names. Fourteen counties are shaded with diagonal lines, representing the 'Baseline Set'. The shaded counties are: Douglas, Washburn, Lincoln, Marathon, Wood, Portage, Outagamie, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Walworth, and Racine. The unshaded counties are: Bayfield, Iron, Vilas, Ashland, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Burnett, Sawyer, Price, Taylor, Langlade, Oconto, Barron, Rusk, St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Pepin, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Monroe, La Crosse, Vernon, Sauk, Juneau, Adams, Waushara, Marquette, Green Lake, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Green, Rock, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha.

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PSD BASELINE DATES AND COUNTIES IN WISCONSIN							
		PM		SO ₂		NO _x	
Facility	City	Date	County	Date	County	Date	County
Fort Howard Paper Co.	Green Bay	3/15/88	Brown			3/15/88	Brown
Appleton Papers, Inc.	Appleton			8/18/83	Brown		
Brillion Iron Works	Brillion	6/11/79	Calumet				
Appleton Papers, Inc.	Appleton			8/18/83	Calumet		
Cardinal Glass	Portage	9/20/94	Columbia	9/20/94	Columbia	9/20/94	Columbia
CLM Corporation	Superior	7/14/93	Douglas	7/14/93	Douglas	7/14/93	Douglas
Cardinal FG (AFG Glass)	Menomonie	2/11/90	Dunn	2/11/90	Dunn	2/11/90	Dunn
Wisconsin Power & Light	Fond du Lac	3/7/91	Fond du Lac	3/7/91	Fond du Lac	3/7/91	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Electric Power-Concord	Watertown	3/30/90	Jefferson	3/30/90	Jefferson	3/30/90	Jefferson
Wisconsin Electric Power-Paris	Paris	6/4/92	Kenosha	6/4/92	Kenosha		
Nekoosa Packaging [Owens-Illinois]	Tomahawk	8/16/84	Lincoln	8/16/84	Lincoln	1/24/90	Lincoln
Rockwell Lime Company	Rockwood	2/19/79	Manitowoc	2/19/79	Manitowoc		
Wausau Paper Mills	Brokaw	12/27/87	Marathon	12/27/87	Marathon	9/2/93	Marathon
Waupaca Foundry #4	Marinette	2/16/95	Marinette				
Wisconsin Electric Power-Oak Creek	Oak Creek	4/8/86	Milwaukee				
Milwaukee Regional Medical Center	Milwaukee			6/18/91	Milwaukee		
Enertron Corporation	Milwaukee					1/6/93	Milwaukee
Sparta Manufacturing	Sparta	1/29/96	Monroe				
Rhineland Paper	Rhineland					8/11/95	Oneida
Appleton Papers, Inc.	Combined Locks	8/18/83	Outagamie	8/18/83	Outagamie	11/30/92	Outagamie
Wisconsin Electric Power-Port Washington	Port Washington	3/28/86	Ozaukee			5/21/90	Ozaukee
Flambeau Paper Corp.	Park Falls	2/27/81	Price				
Louisiana-Pacific	Hayward	7/29/93	Sawyer			7/29/93	Sawyer
Aarrowcast Inc.	Shawano	8/20/96	Shawano				
Milwaukee Regional Medical Center	Milwaukee			6/18/91	Waukesha		
Waupaca Foundry #1	Waupaca	10/26/92	Waupaca				
Wisconsin Tissue Mills	Menasha	1/19/87	Winnebago			11/7/88	Winnebago
Appleton Papers, Inc.	Appleton			8/18/83	Winnebago		
Consolidated Papers	Biron	12/5/84	Wood	12/5/84	Wood		

Nekoosa Papers, Inc.	Nekoosa					12/13/88	Wood
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8/26/96

APPENDIX D

NONATTAINMENT AREAS

NONATTAINMENT AREAS BY POLLUTANT

OZONE (O₃)

Door County	Marginal
Kenosha County	Severe
Manitowoc County	Marginal/Rural Transport
Milwaukee County	Severe
Ozaukee County	Severe
Racine County	Severe
Washington County	Severe
Waukesha County	Severe

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂)

Portions of the following cities are designated as nonattainment areas for either the primary or the secondary SO₂ standard. For a description of the nonattainment area boundaries please refer to page 29.

Rhineland (Oneida County)	Primary
Rib Mountain (Marathon County)	Secondary, Federal only
Rothschild (Marathon County)	Primary, Federal only
Weston (Marathon County)	Primary, Federal only

TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATE (TSP)

Portions of the following cities are designated as nonattainment areas for the secondary TSP standard. For a description of the nonattainment area boundaries please refer to page 31.

Brokaw (Marathon County)
Green Bay (Brown County)
Kenosha (Kenosha County)
Madison (Dane County)
Manitowoc (Manitowoc County)
Marshfield (Wood County)
Milwaukee (Milwaukee County)
Oshkosh (Winnebago County)
Racine (Racine County)
Superior (2 areas) (Douglas County)
Waukesha (Waukesha County)

¹Federal designation according to the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Rhineland
Primary SO₂ Boundary

North: A line ENE from the intersection of Lynne and Maple Sts. to the west end of Abner St. Abner Street from west end to intersection of Abner St. and Thayer St.

East: South of Thayer St. from intersection of Abner and Thayer Sts. to intersection of Thayer and Anderson Sts. Anderson St. south from intersection of Anderson and Thayer Sts. to intersection of Anderson and Davenport Sts. Davenport St. west from intersection of Anderson and Davenport Sts. to west bank of Wisconsin River. West bank of Wisconsin River south from Davenport St. to Norway St.

South: Norway St. west from Wisconsin River extended to intersection of High View Parkway and Hillside Rd. High View Parkway west from intersection of High View Parkway and Hillside Road to intersection of High View Parkway and Davenport St.

West: Davenport St. ENE from intersection of Davenport St. and High View Parkway to intersection of Davenport and Maple Sts. Maple St. north from intersection of Davenport and Maple Sts. to intersection of Maple and Lynne Sts.

Source: Federal Register, October 9, 1985 (41142).

Rib Mountain
Secondary SO₂ Area

The NW ¼ of Section 23.
The SW ¼ of Section 23.
The NW ¼ of Section 25.

Source: Federal Register, October 9, 1985 (41142).

Rothschild
Primary SO₂ Boundary

North: State Highway 29 from east bank of Wisconsin River east to Volkman St.

East: Volkman St. from State Highway 29 south to Lemke Ave.

South: Lemke Ave. from Volkman St. west to Becher Ave., Becher Ave. from Lemke Ave. west to Francis St. Weston Ave. from Francis St. extended east bank of Wisconsin River.

West: East bank of Wisconsin River, Weston Ave. extended north to State Highway 29.

Source: Federal Register, October 9, 1985 (41142).

Weston
Secondary SO₂ Boundary

North: State Highway 29 from Volkman St. north to Jelinck Ave. east to Alderson St.

East: Alderson St. from Jelinck Ave. south to Weston Ave.

South: Weston Ave. from Alderson St. west to Volkman St.

West: Volkman St. from Weston Ave. north to State Highway 29.

Source: Federal Register, October 9, 1985 (41142).

Brokaw
Secondary TSP Area

Corporate limits of the city of Brokaw.

Green Bay
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Green Bay

West: Corner west Mason St. and Ashland Ave. north to Mather St., west to Crocker St., north on Crocker St. to Bylsby St., then to Green Bay.

South: Corner west Mason St. and Ashland Ave. east along west Mason St. to Irwin Ave.

East: Corner west Mason St. and Irwin Ave., north along Irwin Ave. to Green Bay.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985

Kenosha
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: 52nd St. east from 39th Ave. to Lake Michigan

West: 39th Ave. south from 52nd St. to 67th St.

South: 67th St. from 39th Ave. to Lake Michigan

East: Lake Michigan

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985

Madison
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Corner of Schlimgen Ave. and Packers Ave. west to Lakewood Blvd.

Northwest: Corner of Lakewood Blvd. and Del Mar Dr. south to Lake Mendota, continue along eastern shoreline of Lake Mendota to Charter St.

West: Charter St. north from Vilas St. to Lake Mendota

Southeast: Vilas St. east from Charter St. to West Washington Ave. continue southeast to Lake Monona, continue along west shoreline of Lake Monona northeast to Starkweather Creek.

North/northeast: Western branch of Starkweather Creek, northeast to Fair Oaks Ave., then north along Bryen St. to Milwaukee St., continue west to Oak St., then north to Aberg Ave., continue northwest to Packers Ave., then north to Schlimgen Ave.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985

Manitowoc
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: East from Manitowoc River to York Street to Lake Michigan.

West: 14th Street south from Wollmer St. to Hamilton St.

South: Hamilton St. east from 14th St. to Lake Michigan.

East: Lake Michigan.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985

Marshfield
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks.

West: Western border of section 18 north to Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks.

South: Southern border of section 17 and 18.

East: Eastern border of section 17, north to Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985.

Milwaukee
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Michigan Ave. from corner of 36th St. to Lake Michigan.

West: 35th St. south from Michigan Ave. to National Ave., east on National Ave. to 6th St., south on 6th St. to Becher St.

South: Becher St. east from 6th St. to Lake Michigan.

East: Lake Michigan.

Source: Federal Register, October 9, 1985 (41142).

Oshkosh
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Corner Irving Ave. and Wisconsin Ave. east to Bowen St.

West: Corner Ohio St. and west 11th Ave. north to Route 26/44, continue northeast along Route 26/44 to intersection with Irving Ave.

South: Corner Ohio St. and West 11th Ave., east along West 11th Ave. to Lake Winnebago.

East: Corner Irving Ave., and Bowen St., south along Bowen St. to Lake Winnebago.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985.

Racine
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Douglas Ave., north from Marquette St., to Rapids Dr., northwest on Rapids Dr., to intersection with Forest St., west to intersection with west boundary.

East: Marquette St. north from Washington Ave., to Douglas Ave.

South: Washington Ave., west from Grange Ave., to Marquette St.

West: North from corner of Grange Ave. and Washington Ave. north to Freres Ave. north to intersection with north boundary.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985.

Superior
Secondary TSP Boundaries

Area 1

North: Superior Bay.

West: Superior Bay and St. Louis Bay shoreline from intersection with Belknap St. to intersection with E. St. east.

South: East from intersection with Belknap St. and Minnesota/Wisconsin border to Oaks Ave. south on Oaks Ave. from Belknap St. and 19th St. east on 19th St. from Oaks Ave. to Hill Ave. north on Hill Ave. to E. St. east, northeast on E. St. east to Minnesota/Wisconsin border.

East: Superior Bay.

Area 2

North: Corner East 8th St. and 37th St., north along 37th St. to Superior Bay.

West: Corner East 8th St. and 37th St., east along East 8th St. to intersection with last set of railroad tracks.

South: Intersection of last set of railroad tracks north to Allouez Bay.

East: Allouez Bay and Superior Bay North from point where south boundary intersects to intersection of 37th Ave. and shoreline.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985.

Waukesha
Secondary TSP Boundary

North: Moreland Blvd. east from Frame Park Dr. to White Rock Ave., south on White Rock Ave. to Eales Ave. to Cleveland Ave.

East: Cleveland Ave. from Eales Ave. to Perkins Ave.

South: East Main St. from White Rock Ave. to the Strand, north on the Strand to Perkins Ave., east on Perkins Ave. from the Strand to Cleveland Ave.

West: White Rock Ave. from East Main St. to Frame Park Dr., Frame Park Dr. from Perkins Ave. to Moreland Blvd.

Source: CFR 81.350, 1985.

APPENDIX E

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FEES

Permit Fee Schedule

Any person who applies for an air pollution control permit for the construction, replacement, modification, or reconstruction of a source shall submit \$1000 with the application. This initial fee of \$1000, less any fee associated with permit exemption or alteration, will be refunded to the applicant if DNR determines that the source is exempt from the requirement to obtain an air permit. Or if a permit is required the \$1000 will be applied to the permit application fee. Section NR 410, Wisconsin Administrative Code, requires that a permit application fee be collected if a permit is issued. This fee supports the programs developed to review, process, and issue construction permit.

Effective for all permits issued after July 1, 1995.

CREDIT(S)

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | The applicant publishes the newspaper notice. | -\$150 |
| 2. | The initial fee submitted with the application. | -\$1000 |

BASIC FEES:

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 1. | Construction or replacement of a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or Non Attainment Area (NAA) minor source or the PSD or NAA minor modification of a Part 70 minor source. | \$2,300 |
| 2. | PSD or NAA minor modification of a Part 70 major source. | \$3,300 |
| 3. | PSD or NAA major modification of an existing PSD or NAA major source where the major modification is not a PSD or NAA major source by itself. | \$6,000 |
| 4. | Construction of a PSD or NAA major source, or any modification that constitutes a PSD or NAA major source by itself. | \$9,000 |
| 5. | Revision of a valid construction permit. | \$800 |
| 6. | Exemption determination under s. NR 410.03(1)(b), W.A.C. | \$600 |
| 7. | Multiple locations under s. NR 410.03(1)(e), W.A.C. \$400 each. | \$[] |

ADDITIONAL FEES:

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | The permit application requires the review and analysis of two or more basic | \$[] |
|----|--|-------|

emissions units. \$300 per basic emission unit.

2. The permit application is for a nonattainment area major source requiring an analysis of alternatives. \$1,000
3. The permit application is for a direct source which requires an emission offset under ch. NR 408, or the determination of a net emissions increase under ch. NR 405. \$2,500
4. The permit application is for a source which requires a case-by-case Best Available Control Technology (BACT), Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) determination. This excludes ch. NR 445 BACT or LAER determinations. \$2,000 per BACT, MACT or LAER determination. \$[]
5. The permit application is for a PSD or NAA minor source or minor modification to a major PSD or NAA source whose projected air quality impact requires a detailed air quality modeling analysis. \$500
6. The permit application is for any source which is not a PSD or NAA minor source or minor modification to a PSD or NAA major source whose projected air quality impact requires a detailed air quality analysis. \$2,400
7. The permit application is for a source which may emit a toxic or hazardous substance listed in s. NR 406.04(2)(f) or chs. NR 446 to 484. \$500
8. The permit application is for a source which requires a case-by-case ch. NR 445 BACT or LAER determination. A single determination may address multiple air contaminants. \$1,000 per BACT or LAER determination. \$[]
9. The permit application is for a source which requires a stack test. \$1000 for a single air contaminant test plus \$500 for each additional air contaminant, not to exceed \$3000. \$1000+[]
10. The permit application is for a source which requires an environmental assessment under ch. NR 150. \$400

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 11. | A public hearing on the application is held at the request of the permit applicant or its agent. | \$700 |
| 12. | The permit application is for a source which requires an emission limit determination under s. NR 424.03(2)(b)2., Wis. Adm. Code. \$300 per basic emissions unit. | \$[] |
| 13. | The application is for a source which requires specific permit conditions to limit the facility potential to emit in order to make the source or modification a PSD, NAA or Part 70 minor source or a PSD or NAA minor modification. | \$1,000 |
| 14. | The application for a medical waste incinerator which requires review of a needs and siting analysis. | \$2,000 |
| 15. | The application is for a source not reviewed under ch. NR 405 or 408, Wis. Adm. Code, where the applicant requested in writing and received the permit in 50 days or less. | \$2,000 |
| 16. | The application for a source which is subject to review under ch. NR 405 or 408 where the applicant requested in writing and received the permit in 60 days or less. | \$3,000 |
| 17. | The application is for a source which is subject to review under ch. NR 405 or 408 where the applicant requested in writing and received the permit in 61 to 90 days or less. | \$2,000 |

APPENDIX F

ORDERING COPIES OF THE WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND THE UPDATE SERVICE

Ordering copies of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and the Update Service
(Effective January 1, 1997)

DNR's air management rules are contained in the NR 400 series of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, titled Air Pollution Control, which contains control requirements and emission limits; ambient air quality standards; permit exemptions and requirements; permit fees; performance standards for large new stationary sources (which are the same as U.S. EPA's New Source Performance Standards, NSPS); hazardous pollutant requirements, testing requirements and other provisions.

All of the above are included in the part of the Wisconsin Administrative Code entitled "Rules of DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - AIR POLLUTION CONTROL" (NR 400 series) Stock No. 52, which may be ordered for \$37.00. This does not include 5% state sales tax, which must be added by Wisconsin residents or firms.

The air pollution rules do change frequently. The best way to be informed of all air rule revisions is to subscribe to the revision service. A one year update subscription for the NR 400 Air Pollution Control series, Stock No. AI-upkeep, can be purchased separately for \$37.00, plus tax if applicable, postpaid. The rules are kept current by means of new and replacement pages. The pages are issued monthly, with other pertinent information.

Order the air rules and/or revision service from:

Department of Administration
Document Sales
P.O. Box 7840
Madison, WI 53707
Phone: (608) 266-3358

A complete set of DNR's environmental regulations entitled "Rules of DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION", Stock No. EN, is available for \$198.00. Wisconsin residents and firms please include an additional 5% for state sales tax. A monthly service called the ANNUAL UPDATE SERVICE TO RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, Stock No. EN-upkeep, is available as an annual update subscription for a cost of \$198.00 per year, plus tax if applicable, and can also be purchased at the above address.

APPENDIX G

OPEN RECORDS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Open Records and Confidential Information

All information submitted to the Department of Natural Resources is available to the public for inspection and copying. In very limited circumstances, DNR may keep certain information confidential.

If you are submitting information to DNR which you want treated as confidential information certain procedures must be followed. This entails submission of an affidavit, review by DNR, publication of a public notice and an opportunity for an adjudicatory hearing. The procedures for applying for confidential status are contained in s. NR 2.19, Wis. Adm. Code. The state law which sets forth the criteria for granting confidentiality is s. 285.70, Stats. The information to be kept confidential must qualify as a trade secret under s. 134.90(1)(c), Stats.

To request to have information contained within an air permit application treated as confidential, submit to DNR the three following items:

1. An affidavit per s. NR 2.19(3), Wis. Adm. Code, signed and notarized, including the name and address of the applicant, the position of the individual filing the application, the specific type of information for which confidential status is sought, and the facts and supporting legal authority.
2. Two copies of the complete air permit application labeled confidential which specifically identify the confidential information.
3. Two copies of the air permit application with the confidential information deleted.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS

Complete those forms which are appropriate for each air pollution source which you propose to construct, modify, reconstruct, relocate, or replace. To obtain blank forms, please contact any of the DNR offices listed on page 5 of Expanding Industry in Wisconsin. Anyone may duplicate blank application forms for themselves from the ones supplied.

Index of Air Pollution Permit Application Forms

I. ADMINISTRATION

FORM 4530-100 Facility Identification
FORM 4530-101 Facility Plot Plan
FORMS 4530-102, -102A & -102B Source and Site Descriptions

II. EMISSIONS SOURCE DESCRIPTION

FORM 4530-103 Stack Identification
FORM 4530-104 Boiler or Furnace Operation
FORM 4530-105 Storage Tanks
FORM 4530-106 Incineration
FORM 4530-107 Printing Operations
FORM 4530-108 Painting and Coating Operations
FORM 4530-109 Miscellaneous Processes

III. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM

FORM 4530-110 Miscellaneous
FORM 4530-111 Condensers
FORM 4530-112 Absorbers
FORM 4530-113 Catalytic or Thermal Oxidation
FORM 4530-114 Cyclones/Settling Chambers
FORM 4530-115 Electrostatic Precipitators
FORM 4530-116 Wet Collection Systems
FORM 4530-117 Baghouses/Fabric Filters

IV. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATION

FORM 4530-118 Compliance Certification - Monitoring and Reporting
FORM 4530-119 Continuous Emission Monitoring
FORM 4530-120 Periodic Emission Monitoring Using Portable Monitors
FORM 4530-121 Control System Parameters or Operation Parameters of a Process
FORM 4530-122 Monitoring Maintenance Procedures
FORM 4530-123 Stack Testing
FORM 4530-124 Fuel Sampling and Analysis
FORM 4530-125 Recordkeeping

V. EMISSION SUMMARY AND COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

FORM 4530-126 Emission Unit Hazardous Air Pollutant Summary
FORM 4530-127 Facility Hazardous Air Pollutant Summary
FORM 4530-128 Emission Unit Summary
FORM 4530-129 Facility Emissions Summary
FORM 4530-130 Current Emissions Requirements and Status of Unit
FORM 4530-131 Emission Unit Compliance Plan - Commitments and Schedule
FORM 4530-132 Current Emissions Requirements and Status of Facility
FORM 4530-133 Facility Requirement Compliance Plan Commitments and Schedule

OTHERS:

FORM 4530-134 - Index of Air Pollution Permit Application Forms
FORM 4530-135 - Supplemental Information

